MEN of LEARNING
STATESMEN
sculp.

A DESCRIPTION OF A CHART OF BIOGRAPHY.

Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi,
Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat,
Quique pii vates, & Phœbo digna locuti,
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.

VIRGIL.

By JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.
TUTOR in the LANGUAGES and BELLES LETTRES in the ACADEMY at WARRINGTON.

Printed at WARRINGTON,
MDCCLXIV.

To The Right Honourable

H U G H,

Lord Willoughby of Parham,

PRESIDENT
Of the Society of ANTIQUARIES;

VICE-PRESIDENT
Of the ROYAL SOCIETY, and of the Society
for the Encouragement of Arts, Trades,
and Manufactures;

ONE OF THE
Trustees for the BRITISH MUSEUM;

AND PRESIDENT OF THE
ACADEMY at WARRINGTON, &c. &c. &c.

The Chart of Biography,

And This Description of it,

Are, with the greateſt Reſpect, inſcribed

By his Lordship's moſt obliged,

And moſt humble Servant,

Joseph Priestley.

A DESCRIPTION of a

CHART

OF

BIOGRAPHY.

THE proper employment of men of letters is either making new diſcoveries, in order to extend the bounds of human knowledge; or facilitating the communication of the diſcoveries which have been made already, in order to make an acquaintance with ſcience more general among mankind. But few are qualified to make new diſcoveries of importance: a conſiderable ſhare of natural genius, opportunity of making experiments, and a favourable concurrence of circumſtances are requiſite to it.

GREAT

GREAT improvements in ſcience are not, therefore, in general, to be expected from men confined to their cloſets. Even the ſcience of human nature requires a knowledge of the world as well as obſervations on a man's own internal feelings. But when diſcoveries have been made, and the principles of ſcience have been aſcertained, perſons of inferior abilities, and without the advantage of any extraordinary concurrence of circumſtances, are ſufficient to digeſt thoſe principles into a convenient method, ſo as to make the knowledge of them much eaſier than it was to the inventors.

THUS when the great Columbus had diſcovered the new world, any perſon acquainted with the common principles of navigation could give directions for ſailing to it; and ſucceeding voyages were made with much leſs difficulty and hazard than the firſt. The ſame is true of the principles of the Newtonian Philoſophy. No ſenſible preceptor would at this day recommend the ſtudy of Newton's Principia, or his treatiſe of Univerſal Arithmetic to perſons unacquainted with the rudiments of that kind of knowledge; but would rather put into their hands treatiſes compoſed by perſons infinitely inferior to that great father of the true philoſophy, but which are notwithſtanding much better adapted to the uſe of learners.

IT is needleſs to inquire whether the few who make diſcoveries, or the many who extend the knowledge of thoſe diſcoveries are more uſeful in the

the world of ſcience. The labours of both are neceſſary to the propagation of knowledge, and an improved ſtate of ſociety. The former are with juſtice univerſally allowed the far greater ſhare of reputation; but the latter may ſurely be permitted to enjoy the ſolid ſatisfaction which ariſes from a conſciouſneſs of being uſefully employed, and being neceſſary, though humble ſeconds, to their great maſters.

ALL my ambition in the BIOGRAPHICAL CHART I now preſent to the public is to be a humble ſecond to the great Hiſtorians, Chronologers, and Biographers of all ages and nations; in exhibiting an united, a diſtinct, and a comprehenſive view of the ſucceſſion of great men of every kind, almoſt from the earlieſt accounts of things down to the preſent time; to preſent the TABLET OF FAME to the youth who are beginning an acquaintance with men and things; ſhowing them what names will moſt frequently attract their attention, and how they ſtand related in point of time to one another: which, it is hoped, will give them, (along with a knowledge of the claſs of life in which they made a principal figure) a clearer idea of the time in which they lived, the relative length of their lives, the ſtate of their cotemporaries, and the intervals of time which elapſed between them and their predeceſſors and ſucceſſors, than any other method which hath hitherto been thought of for that purpoſe. And it muſt be acknowledged that to have clear ideas of theſe things is a matter of conſiderable conſequence, and particularly

ticularly uſeful to ſtudents in Chronology, Hiſtory, and Biography. *

THIS Chart, which is about three feet in length, and two feet in breadth, repreſents the interval of time between the year 1200 before the Chriſtian æra and 1800 after Chriſt, divided by an equal ſcale into centuries. It contains about two thouſand names of perſons the moſt diſtinguiſhed in the annals of fame, the length of whoſe lives is here repreſented by lines drawn in proportion to their real duration, and terminated in ſuch a manner as to correſpond to the dates of their births and deaths in univerſal time. Theſe names are diſtributed into ſeveral claſſes by lines running the whole length of the chart, the contents of each column being expreſſed at the end of it. The chronology is noted in the margin, on the upper ſide by the year before and after Chriſt, and on the lower by the following ſucceſſions of kings, as the moſt diſtinguiſhed in the whole period. The kings of Judah and of Perſia; Alexander, and his ſucceſſors in the Ptolemys of Egypt; the emperors of Rome, continued

* *This chart was firſt drawn out to be made uſe of in an Academical* Lecture upon the Study of Hiſtory, *as one of the mechanical methods of facilitating the Study of that ſcience. One reaſon for having it engraved was that thoſe young Gentlemen who attend the claſs might have an opportunity of providing themſelves with a correct copy of it; and it is hoped that the ſale of it will enable the author to oblige his pupils, at no great expence to himſelf.*

nued in the Eastern branch; and the kings of England from William the conqueror. In the small specimen here annexed the chronology is the same in both the margins, and the columns are but two, one for Statesmen and Warriors, and another for men of letters.

THAT there must be a peculiar advantage in a chart constructed in this manner I shall endeavour to show in as distinct and concise a manner as I can. As no image can be formed of abstract ideas, they are, of necessity, represented in our minds by particular, but variable ideas; and if an idea be capable of *quantity* of any kind, that is, if it admit of the modification of greater and less, though the Archetype, as it is called, of that idea be nothing that is the object of our senses, it is nevertheless universally represented in our minds by the idea of some sensible thing.

THUS the abstract idea of TIME, though it be not the object of any of our senses, and no image can properly be made of it, yet because it has real quantity, and we can say a greater or less space of time, it admits of a natural and easy representation in our minds by the idea of a measurable space, and particularly that of a line; which, like time, may be extended in length, without giving any idea of breadth or thickness. And thus a longer or a shorter space of time may be most commodiously and advantageously represented by a longer or a shorter line.

So natural and complete is the representation of different spaces of time by lines of different lengths, and so necessary is it to have pretty

exact

exact ideas of this ſubject, which can only be obtained by the help of ſome mechanical contrivance of this kind, that it is probable all perſons whatever, without attending to it, actually have recourſe to this method whenever they compare two or more intervals of time in their minds. The very epithets which, in all languages, are given to quantities of time do both imply this method, and ſuggeſt the uſe of it. *Long* and *ſhort* are ſo univerſally applied to time, that, without particular reflection, it never occurs to us that there is any figure in the uſe of them, and that they are borrowed from any other ſubject. Now it is plain that when any perſon applies the terms long and ſhort to the idea of time without apprehending any figure, or ſenſibly perceiving any harſhneſs in the application, to him the properties of real length and ſhortneſs are the natural properties of time; and conſequently the idea of ſomething which hath length or ſhortneſs is actually ſuggeſted by the terms. And what can this be but the idea of a line, or at leaſt ſomething lineal?

It follows from theſe conſiderations, that to expreſs intervals of time by lines facilitates an operation which the minds of all men have recourſe to, in order to get a juſt and clear idea of them; and that the view of a number of lines drawn exactly in proportion to a number of intervals of time to which they correſpond, will preſent to the mind of any perſon a more juſt and diſtinct idea of the relative lengths of the times they repreſent than he could have formed to himſelf without that aſſiſtance. If, for in-

ſtance

ſtance, thoſe ſeveral intervals of time be named to any perſon, the ideas of the lines, which he inſtantly forms in his mind whereby to compare them, muſt be made in a random and haſty manner; and moreover, not being excited at once by any ſenſible object, but in ſucceſſion, and by the power of imagination only, they muſt vaniſh preſently after they are made; ſo that it is impoſſible that diſtinct traces of more than a very few, if any of them, ſhould remain in the mind at the ſame time. Whereas on a tablet, a perſon may view a great number of lines repreſenting intervals of time, together; and beſides, the idea being impreſſed on the mind by the view of a real ſenſible object, the contents of the tablet will be fixed in the imagination, not in ſucceſſion, but at once; ſo that whenever the idea of any part of the tablet is recollected, the idea of the whole will ſtart up in the mind, in conſequence of the cotemporary aſſociation of the ideas of all the parts of it.

INDEED who hath not ſeen this exemplified in the CHART OF HISTORY imported from France, and publiſhed with improvements in England? It is paſt all diſpute that a few minutes' inſpection of that chart will give a perſon a clearer idea of the riſe, progreſs, extent, revolutions and duration of empires than he could poſſibly acquire by reading: and it is almoſt certain that when a perſon hath once impreſſed his imagination with the figure which any particular country makes in that chart he can never wholly loſe the idea of it.

THE

THE very ſame thing which hath been done for general hiſtory in that chart is propoſed to be done for Biography in this; and it is hoped with ſeveral peculiar advantages, which the nature of general hiſtory would not admit of; beſides that the ſame ſcale is made uſe of through the whole of the chart of Biography, whereas ſeveral are uſed in that of Hiſtory: the conſequence of which is that, in comparing intervals of time in different parts of that chart, the imagination is neceſſarily impoſed upon. Even the notice which is given of this change is not ſufficient to correct the error of the imagination, which is impreſſed mechanically by the view of the ſpaces, as they are laid down in the Chart. In exhibiting a view of Hiſtory, ideas of place as well as of time muſt be repreſented; and, on account of the real figure of the earth, it is impoſſible to make thoſe countries which are contiguous in nature contiguous in a chart of ſuch a form as is neceſſary in order to exhibit the ſucceſſions of time: ſo that chaſms and interruptions appear in empires upon the chart, when there were none in fact. Whereas, in Biography, there is nothing to be attended to but the circumſtance of time only, which, as was explained before, admits of the moſt complete and eaſy repreſentation by a line.

FROM this it is plain, that if a ſheet of paper be divided into any equal ſpaces, to denote centuries, or otherwiſe, it will be a chart truly repreſenting a certain portion of univerſal time; and if the time of any particular perſon's birth

and

and death be known, it is but joining the two points in the chart which correſpond to them, and you have a line truly repreſenting the ſituation of that life, and every part of it in univerſal time, and the proportion it bears to the whole period which the chart compriſes. If others be inſerted in the ſame manner, you ſee the relation which their ages likewiſe bear both to univerſal time, and to one another; from which it will appear by intuition, without the uſe of words, how long one was born before another, how far any number of perſons were cotemporary, and how far one life extended beyond another, together with every other circumſtance which depends upon the relative length of lives and their relation to univerſal time

THEY are the lines in this caſe which ſuggeſt the ideas, and this they do immediately without the intervention of words: and what words would do but very imperfectly, and in a long time, this method effects in the completeſt manner poſſible, and almoſt at a ſingle glance, when once it is known what life any line repreſents; which muſt be done by annexing written names of the perſons to the lines which repreſent their lives. Let it be carefully remembered, however, that it is the black line under each name which is to be attended to, the names are only added becauſe there was no other method of ſignifying what lives the lines ſtand for.

LET me deſire the reader, for his ſatisfaction, to make an experiment of the uſe of the Chart, by means of no more than five names in the ſpecimen annexed; viz Pindar, Sophocles, Xenophon,

Xenophon, Plato, and Terence. Let him attend only to his own ideas, though as carefully as possible, while he reads, that Pindar died 435 years before Christ, aged 86; Sophocles died 406, aged 91; Xenophon died 359, aged about 90; Plato died 348, aged 81; and Terence died 159, aged 35. Is it now easy, from these numbers, and all the mechanical assistance to which any person's mind is habituated, and can have recourse, to form a clear idea how these lives stand related to one another in the whole length of them? Can you even tell, without an arithmetical computation, whether Plato or Xenophon were born first, though ~~ten~~ 2 years intervened betwixt them. Please now to inspect the chart, and as soon as you have found the names, you see at one glance, without the help of Arithmetic, or even of words, and in the most clear and perfect manner possible, the relation of these lives to one another in any period of the whole course of them. And almost any number of lives may be compared with the same ease, to the same perfection, and in the same short space of time. Let the reader even write down the times of the births and deaths of these persons, after the manner of any chronological table whatever, and he will find that the idea of the relative length of their lives will not be suggested by it in a manner near to distinct.

It is an imperfection which must necessarily attend every chart of this nature, that the time of the death, but more especially the time of the birth of eminent men cannot always be found.

In

In this caſe the compiler muſt content himſelf with placing his line as near as he can conjecture from hiſtory where his true place was, leaving marks to expreſs the uncertainty there is attending it. The method I have uſed in this chart is to expreſs certainty by a full line, and what is uncertain by dots, or a broken line, diſpoſing of the dots in the following manner, according to the kind or degree of the uncertainty they have to expreſs.

If it be thought that a perſon was born or died but a little before or after a certain time, the full line begins or ends at the certain time, and a ſingle dot only is placed at the beginning or end of the line; ſee the line repreſenting the life of Herodotus in the ſpecimen. If hiſtory inform us that he was born or died *about* a certain time, a dot is placed juſt under the beginning or end of the full line ſee Philip and Thucydides. If the birth be certain but the death uncertain, the line begins full but ends in dots; as Abul Pharai and Alain in the chart. If, as is often the caſe, the death be known but the birth unknown, the line begins with dots, and ends full, ſee Epaminondas. When it is ſaid that a writer flouriſhed at or about a particular time, a ſhort full line is drawn about two thirds before and one third after that particular time, with three dots before and two after it; becauſe, in general, men are ſaid to flouriſh much nearer the time of their death than the time of their birth. If it be uncertain even in what century a perſon lived or flouriſhed, there is no full line made at all, but only dots or a broken line where I imagine it is moſt probable he

might

night have flourished see Suidas and Hesychius in the chart.

It were endless to give a particular account of all the authorities I have made use of in every part of this work, nor shall I mention the pains it has cost me to reconcile and adjust the different accounts I have met with concerning great numbers of them. It will not surprise any person conversant in Chronology and Antiquity, that some single names have cost me whole days to determine their dates, and often without succeeding to my wish after all. If the public be satisfied with the result of my researches, I shall be abundantly repayed for all the labour having fallen upon myself. I shall only just mention the names of the following works, almost every page of which I have carefully looked over and compared with one another, both in order to find proper names, and to ascertain the dates I wanted with the greater accuracy. *Universal History ancient and modern parts. Biographical Dictionary* 11 *vols.* 8*vo. Fabricii Bibliotheca Græca*, 14 *vols.* 4*to. et latina,* 1 *vol.* 8*vo. Vossius de Philosophia. Stanley's History of Philosophy. Biographia Britannica. Friend's History of Physic. Heineccii Historia Juris Civilis et Germanici. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting. Blair's Chronological Tables. Cave's Chartophylax,* and many others, besides Magazines for late deaths, and histories of particular lives. Many dates I have been supplied with from books not professedly historical, and something I owe to the industry and information of my friends.

As the dates I wanted are given without any proof by most writers, I have always given the preference

preference to those who give reasons for the dates they assign, or those who seem to have considered the subject with the most attention. Thus, for example, I have preferred Friend's account of the times in which the antient physicians flourished to Vossius, and all the other writers who mention them.

It would be too hasty in any person to condemn the work upon finding that a few dates in it do not correspond to the authors he may consult about them. I have some authority for every date I have inserted, and it is at least an equal chance that mine (which have perhaps been altered several times, and always, as I imagined, from worse to better) are as good as his. And if, after all, a few mistakes have escaped my utmost attention, or that of the engraver (as no human work, and particularly of such a nature as this can be expected to be faultless) I hope no candid person will think it at all probable that they are either so numerous, or so great, as considerably to lessen the use of the whole.

It is necessary, however, that I give the public notice, that in all the earlier part of this work, I have followed the principles of Newton's Chronology, though they have not hitherto been adopted by any of our later chronologers: and I flatter myself that, to the judicious, it will be no small recommendation of this chart, that it exhibits a view of the cotemporary heroes in the Eastern and Western parts of the world according to that most rational system. Indeed this chart is a kind of ocular demonstration of that system: for here it will be found, upon examination, that

kings

kings and other persons whose names occur in sacred history stand near those who are said to have lived the same number of reigns or generations distant from one another in profane history. And the intervals of successions and generations will be seen to be nearly the same in all parts of the chart, as the uniformity of the course of nature requires. Whereas many persons who are made cotemporary upon these natural principles, had I followed the bulk of chronologers, must have been separated above three centuries, a thing manifestly incredible. The classical reader, I hope, will not be displeased with seeing Dido and Æneas placed side by side, after having been so long, and so far separated by tasteless chronologers.

It will easily occur to all my readers, that my greatest difficulty must have been the proper choice of names to fill this tablet of fame; and some degree of solicitude is certainly unavoidable when a man voluntarily assumes the province of the arbiter and dispenser of every man's reputation, and when he sees all the dead pass, as it were, in review before him for that purpose. But this is no greater presumption than is implied in numberless other works, and is in fact no more than one man's giving his present opinion of others. The nature of the design necessarily assigned some limits to the width of the columns, and though in some ages there was room enough for all the candidates for fame, if I would have inserted them; in others, and particularly in modern times, where no reasonable column would admit a tenth part of the candidates, it

must

muſt require no ſmall judgement to decide concerning their reſpective pretenſions. With reſpect to this, I can only ſay that I have acquitted myſelf with all the impartiality of which I was capable.

HOWEVER a due regard to the nature of my deſign made the taſk much eaſier, and leſs invidious than may at firſt ſight be imagined. My rule, I conſidered, was renown and not merit; acquired fame, and not deſerved reputation: ſo that a perſon who had made a great noiſe in the world, though he were known by nothing but the devaſtation he had made in it, was more acceptable to me than one who had deſerved ever ſo well of it, if he had paſſed through it without being much known. And it is manifeſt that if this chart be deſigned for the uſe of perſons who are beginning an acquaintance with hiſtory, it muſt be drawn up according to this rule. Otherwiſe it would not ſhow them the ſituation of the names they are moſt likely to look for in it.

THIS rule will account for my inſerting more names, in proportion, of thoſe called hereticks and infidels, in the column of Fathers and Divines, than of the friends and defenders of our holy religion; becauſe the few names of the oppoſers of any prevaling or eſtabliſhed mode of religion are much oftener mentioned, and more generally known than the names of the many who ſtand up in the defence of it. Is it not probable that the name of *Arius*, for inſtance, hath been much oftener mentioned both in converſation and writing than the names of perhaps all his antagoniſts,

put

put together? Not to ſay that open opponents are always the beſt friends of every truly good cauſe: a maxim which, I hope, requires no explanation at this day.

I AM ſenſible it would be extreme arrogance in any perſon to pretend to ſo accurate and extenſive a knowledge even of the proportion of renown which all men of every profeſſion have acquired, as would enable him to ſelect the moſt diſtinguiſhed names with ſo much exactneſs, that none of thoſe who are omitted ſhould be more noted than any of thoſe who are inſerted: yet thus much I hope the diligence of my inquiries may encourage me to ſay, that though ſome inſtances may occur, to more diligent and longer continued reſearches, of perſons of greater note omitted, and of leſs note inſerted, yet that the fame of all thoſe who are omitted would bear an exceeding ſmall proportion to the fame of thoſe who are inſerted.

I AM convinced, however, it is abſolutely impoſſible to pleaſe many perſons with the choice of names upon ſuch a plan as this. No two perſons living would make the ſame choice. I will even venture to ſay, from my own experience, that no one perſon would, at different times, make the ſame choice. It is only ſuch an experience as I have had that can convince any perſon how extremely fluctuating, our ideas of the relative fame of many different perſons, and of the figure they have made in the world is. The many times I have altered my liſts convinces me that I ſhould never reviſe them without ſeeing ſome reaſon to make further alterations;

tions; but the many times that I have replaced the ſame names after having rejected them convinces me that further alterations would have been of very little conſequence.

Before a perſon expreſs great ſurprize at my omitting or over-looking any favourite of his, let him conſider particularly at what time he flouriſhed; for hundreds which have been excluded in later and more crowded ages would have found a ready reception in an earlier period; ſo that their excluſion muſt not be attributed either to my fault or their own. Let it always be remembered that the celebrity of any perſon is to be compared with that of his cotemporaries, and not with that of thoſe who made their appearance either before or after him.

I recollect only one inſtance (in the column of Divines, Moraliſts, and Metaphyſicians) in which I have departed from my general rule of giving place to preſent fame, in favour of extraordinary merit, and what I preſume will be great future reputation. If I be miſtaken in my preſumption, I hope I ſhall be indulged a little partiality for one favourite name, when I declare that, to the beſt of my knowledge, I have given no ſuch preference to any other.

In return for this indulgence, I have given the purchaſers of this chart an equal opportunity of ſhowing their own particular attachments: for, excepting a few crowded places, I have left room enough in the chart to ſupply my omiſſions, by inſerting whatever names they pleaſe. Beſides lines may be drawn in any place,

ges furnish
ore Artists
enlarging
both alter-
the whole
hole chart.
his method,
their own
he same may
to any other

ore particu-
two of the
at the bot-
a person
easily.
d Warriours
om in such a
hose persons
connections,
most amusing
assigned the
ne of the co-
the usual
ft Westerly
the more
Eastern

even where names cannot be inſerted; and as the perſon who inſerts them will know what lives they repreſent, the names are quite ſuperfluous. And there will always be increaſing room to inſert thoſe who die after the publication of the chart, at leaſt till the Year 1800, a date which none who are now capable of peruſing this chart can reaſonably expect to ſee.

No body can be at a loſs for the reaſon why the name of no perſon who is yet living, and particularly of my countrymen is inſerted: yet if I could eaſily have come at the age of Voltaire, and a few other illuſtrious foreigners, I believe I could not have reſiſted the deſire to anticipate in part thoſe of my purchaſers who may out live thoſe diſtinguiſhed writers, by drawing the line of their lives as far as fate has yet drawn it.

I HAVE perhaps inſerted rather more Engliſhmen in proportion than thoſe of other nations, but this was not owing to any national prejudice; but as renown is a relative thing, regard muſt neceſſarily be had to the minds of thoſe into whoſe hands the chart is moſt likely to fall. Had I drawn the chart in order to its being publiſhed in any other part of the world, even in France, I ſhould naturally, with the ſame ideas of relative fame, have made a different choice of names. If the chart, as it ſtands at preſent, ſeem calculated rather for men of letters than of buſineſs, let it be attributed to a ſimilar reaſon.

NEITHER the number, nor the width of the columns was determined at random, and *a priori*, but both were made ſuch as the names I had

previouſly

previouſly collected appeared moſt naturally to require. Fewer columns I could not have made, and at the ſame time have preſerved any tolerable diſtinctneſs, and more columns would have enlarged the width of the chart without any conſiderable advantage. I might, for inſtance, have aſſigned intire ſeparate columns for the Poets and Artiſts, but as ſome ages furniſh more Poets than Artiſts, and others more Artiſts than Poets, I had an opportunity of enlarging and contracting the ſpaces allowed to both alternately, without increaſing the width of the whole column, and thereby enlarging the whole chart. And no confuſion could ariſe from this method, ſince the Poets and Artiſts ſtill keep to their own reſpective ſides of the column. The ſame may be ſaid of the columns appropriated to any other claſſes of men in conjunction.

It will be neceſſary to explain more particularly the diſpoſition of the names in two of the moſt crowded columns, as the titles at the bottom are not quite ſufficient to direct a perſon where to find any particular name readily.

The firſt column of Stateſmen and Warriours is very full. To prevent confuſion in ſuch a crowd of names, (beſides placing thoſe perſons the neareſt together who had the moſt connections, and whom I thought it would be moſt amuſing to compare together) I have always aſſigned the firſt places, that is, the loweſt ſide of the column (which is next to the eye in the uſual method of hanging maps) to the moſt Weſterly people, and have removed thoſe of the more

Eaſtern countries to the oppoſite ſide. Thus, to begin with the firſt part of the column, the Grecian heroes occupy the neareſt places, and the Egyptians, Jews, Perſians, and other Aſiatics are placed beyond them. The Athenians are alſo generally placed before the Lacedemonians. As the Romans come in, they are made to enter by the front line, while the Greeks remove farther backwards. For the ſame reaſon when theſe Weſtern nations grow conſiderable, they enter as the Romans did, while the Romans march off the ſtage the ſame way that the Greeks did before them, all giving place to perſons more Weſterly and nearer to this iſland than themſelves. In later ages I have placed the Engliſh and Scots next the front line, the French next to them, and thoſe of the reſt of Europe ſtill farther off, always reſerving the more remote part of the column for the Aſiatics, and other people the moſt remote from us. By theſe directions I hope it will be eaſy to find any name that may be wanted in this crowded column.

THE next column is neceſſarily a very miſcellaneous one. But I hope the following deſcription of it will make it appear ſufficiently diſtinct. The Jewiſh Prophets and Rabbis always keep cloſe to the farther ſide of the column. The Heathen Philoſophers at firſt occupy the reſt of it, afterwards, as their numbers diminiſh, they fall to the nearer ſide, leaving the middle ſpace to be filled by the Chriſtian Fathers; who are followed by the Schoolmen, as they are by the more modern Divines, Moraliſts, and Metaphyſicians. The few

Mohammedan Doctors are placed next to
ewish Rabbis; And the Popes, as they par-
of the nature both of Divines and Statesmen,
e placed next to the Statesmen in the column
e Divines. Otherwise, in this, as in all the
columns, I have generally given the nearest
s to the English, though this rule was not
cessary as it is in the first and most crowded co-
, and therefore is not so rigorously adhered to.
t be observed also that the heathen Philoso-
are placed pretty exactly according to the
al sects by which they were distinguished, in
llowing order, beginning at the nearer side of
olumn; the Italic, Ionic, Sceptic, Cyrenaic,
ric, Eleack, Aristotelian, Socratic, Epicu-
Platonic, Eleatic, Stoic, and Cynic.

HE classing of the names occasioned some
difficulty to me, and may occasion some
e peruser: My general rule has been to
every person in that class in which he was
eminent. Thus I have placed Mohammed,
head of a celebrated sect in religion, among
Divines; though the Caliphs, his successors,
e found among the Statesmen. As I have
columns for men of letters than for men
siness, I have generally classed persons of a
d character among the writers. Thus,
me, Machiavel and Clarendon are Histori-
though Cicero will be found among the
smen, and not among the Orators; because
ught it would be more agreeable to see him
mpany with Cæsar, Pompey, Antony, Bru-
Cassius, &c. than with the few men of

letters with whom he was connected at Rome. Alſo, when my columns began to be nearly full, and ſome were in danger of being more crowded than others, I have made no ſcruple to place a perſon I wiſhed to introduce in any place to which his reputation could juſtly intitle him, rather than abſolutely to exclude him. Thus ſeveral perſons finding no room among the Divines, were obliged to content themſelves with a place among the Hiſtorians or Critics: but then they really were Hiſtorians or Critics, and theſe caſes are not many. No perſon who has not actually tried can be a judge of the difficulty there is in bringing a number of names into as ſmall a compaſs as poſſible, and yet adjuſting them to advantage in other reſpects at the ſame time. The view of the chart will give no idea of that difficulty.

I HAVE begun the chart with David, in order to take in all the more early part of the Grecian hiſtory. If I had begun earlier, I ſhould have had no names for the greateſt part of my columns, and to have begun later, at Cyrus for inſtance, I muſt have omitted ſome names in all the columns too conſiderable to be omitted, particularly Homer and Heſiod. But though it would have been inconvenient to carry back the large chart to a much earlier period; I thought it might gratify the curioſity of ſome of my purchaſers to ſee it continued: I have therefore drawn a CONTINUATION of it, conſiſting of a few principal names in the ſcripture hiſtory, upon a ſmaller ſcale, according to the two moſt celebrated ſyſtems of chronology the Hebrew and the Septuagint,

tuagint, a moſt diſtinct and eaſy compariſon which this view exhibits. The very great greement of thoſe two ſyſtems enables me to y one of them as far back as the creation, in ſame ſpace that is but ſufficient to carry the :r as far as the birth of Noah. For the He- v computation I have followed Blair, except is miſtake with reſpect to the age of Moſes Aaron. For the Septuagint, from the time :re the two ſyſtems differ, I have followed tſon, the moſt able and ſtrenuous defender hat ſyſtem.

.s to the number of the names, I am more a- l of being cenſured for admitting ſo many, ı for not admitting more. But let any per- put himſelf in my ſituation, among ſuch a ıber of competitors, and I think he would himſelf ſtrongly inclined to oblige as many hem as poſſible. Perhaps, before he was re, he would widen his columns too much, to make the greateſt names leſs conſpicuous eaſon of the crowd which he had brought ıt them, rather than refuſe very many. I k no reaſon will be required for the order in :h the columns are placed. Indeed I have : to offer in an affair which is ſo very nearly trary. I thought there would rather be a 'enience in placing the moſt crowded columns eſt to the eye, and the ſituation of the reſt ıe columns was determined by a regard to : propriety or other, real or imaginary, but : worth mentioning in this place

LABORIOUS

LABORIOUS and tedious as the compilation of this work has been (vastly more so than my first conceptions represented it to me) a variety of views were continually opening upon me during the execution of it, which made me less attentive to the labour. As these views agreeably amuse the mind, and may in some measure be enjoyed by a person who only peruses the chart, without the labour of compilation, I shall mention a few of them in this place.

IT is a peculiar kind of pleasure we receive, from such a view as this chart exhibits, of a great man, such as Sir Isaac Newton, seated, as it were, in the circle of his friends and illustrious cotemporaries. We see at once with whom he was capable of holding conversation, and in a manner (from the distinct view of their respective ages) upon what terms they might converse. And though it be melancholy, it is not unpleasing to observe the order in which we here see illustrious persons go off the stage, and to imagine to ourselves the reflections they might make upon the successive departure of their acquaintance or rivals.

WE likewise see, in some measure, by the names which precede any person, what advantages he enjoyed from the labours and discoveries of others, and, by those which follow him, of what use his labours were to his successors.

AND by the several void spaces between such groups of great men, we have a clear idea of the great revolutions of all kinds of science from the very origin of it; so that the thin and void

places

places in the chart are, in fact, not less instructive than the most crowded, in giving us an idea of the great interruptions of science, and the intervals at which it has flourished. We see however no void spaces in the column of Statesmen Heroes and Politicians. The world hath never wanted competitors for empire and power, and least of all in those periods in which the sciences and the arts have been the most neglected.

But the noblest prospect of this nature is suggested by a view of the crowds of names in the columns appropriated to the arts and sciences in the two last centuries. Here all the columns of renown, and, I may add, of merit are full, and a hundred times as many might have been admitted, of equal attainments in knowledge with their predecessors. This prospect gives us a kind of security for the continued propagation and extension of knowledge; and that, for the future, no more great chasms of men really eminent for knowledge will ever disfigure that part of the chart of their lives which I cannot draw, or ever see drawn. What a figure must science make, advancing as it now does, at the end of as many centuries as have elapsed since the Augustan age!

It is possible that some amusing observations may occur to a person upon a view of the remarkable length of some lives. It appears at the first sight of the chart, that men who have been famous have lived, one with another, fifty or sixty years a piece. It generally requires a good constitution, and a considerable age, either for

great

great achievements in politics, or discoveries in science. We are not surprized to see that the antient Heathen Philosophers generally lived to a great age, but is it not extraordinary that so many of the late celebrated Painters should be long lived too?

TIME is continually suggested to us, by the view of this chart, under the idea of a *river*, flowing uniformly on, without beginning or end. *Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.* If we compare the lives of men with that portion of it which this chart represents, they are little more than so many small straws swimming on the surface of this immense river, strongly expressing the admirable propriety of those lines of Dr. Watts, concerning the eternity of GOD.

While, like a tide, our minutes flow,
The present and the past;
HE fills his own eternal NOW.
And sees our ages waste.

Even the most distinguished men, and when separated from the rest of mankind, whose names have perished with them, make a very inconsiderable appearance.

AGAIN, notwithstanding this tablet exhibits the greatest names which the theatre of this world can boast, all the reputation that man can gain appears very inconsiderable when we reflect, how many are gone before us whose applause we can never hope to obtain, how extremely indistinct is the reputation of many who made

made the greateſt figure in paſt ages, and how far they are eclipſed by the reputation of thoſe who have ſucceeded them.

LASTLY, it hath a peculiarly ſtriking and happy effect upon the mind to conſider how widely different a TABLET OF MERIT would be from this TABLET OF FAME; how many names would be wholly obliterated, and how many new ones abſolutely unknown to the world would take their places, upon changing the one into the other. And, conſidering that theſe tables will at length be changed, that this tablet of fame will be cancelled, and that of merit, or moral worth, produced, never to be changed more, how much more ſolicitous ſhould we be, even from a paſſion for true fame, to have our names written in the tablet of real merit, though as yet concealed from human view, than in the tablet of mere preſent and periſhable renown; having in proſpect that time in which *the righteous* only *ſhall be had in everlaſting remembrance, while the name of the wicked ſhall rot.*

N. B. The price of the CHART, *together with the* CONTINUATION, *and this* DESCRIPTION *and* SPECIMEN *of it is* S. 10. 6

*** With the CHART will be given a CATALOGUE of all the Names inserted in it, and the DATES annexed to them.

A

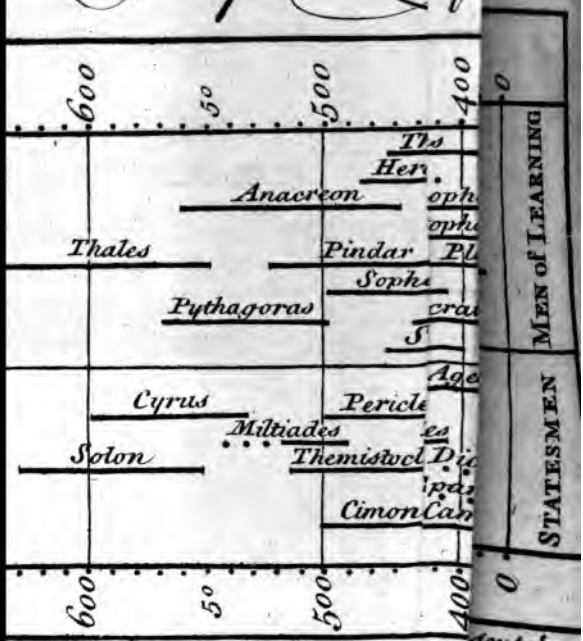
CATALOGUE

Of all the NAMES

Inſerted in the CHART,

With the DATES annexed to them.

A Specimen of



Priestley L.L.D. inv. et delin. Sculp.

A

ESCRIPTION

OF A

HART

OF

[OGRAPHY;

With a CATALOGUE

all the NAMES inſerted in it,

And the DATES annexed to them.

ınus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera paſſi,
: ſacerdotes caſti, dum vita manebat,
: pii vates, & Phœbo digna locuti,
ts aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
: ſui memores alios fecere merendo.

VIRGIL.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, L.L.D.
R in the LANGUAGES and BELLES LETTRES
in the ACADEMY at WARRINGTON.

INGTON: Printed by WILLIAM EYRES.
MDCCLXV.

uſe alſo of the ſame claſs of perſons (whoſe eaſe and advantage I would always have a view to) I have taken the advantage which this index gave me, of diſtinguiſhing the claſſes of the perſons whoſe names I have introduced into the Chart with more exactneſs than could have been done conveniently in the Chart itſelf; and for this I apprehend the young hiſtorian will think himſelf obliged to me. To have obliged him further, I ſhould have been glad, to have annexed to the name of each perſon a ſhort account of his actions or remains, as a reaſon for giving him a place in the Chart, but I was aware of its growing to too great a bulk, and increaſing the price of the Chart.

To execute what I have here propoſed, in as conciſe a manner as poſſible, I have made uſe of the following contractions.

Names which have nothing beſides a date annexed to them will always be found in the firſt column, or that of STATESMEN and WARRIOURS.

In the ſecond column.

J ſignifies a JEW, either PROPHET, RABBI or HIGH-PRIEST, &c.

H P HEATHEN PHILOSOPHERS, which are further diſtributed according to their ſects in the following manner.

Ion. ſignifies one of the IONIC ſect.
Soc. the SOCRATIC.
Cyr. CYRENAIC.
Meg. MEGARIC.
Eleat. ELEATIC.
Ac. ACADEMIC.

Per.

Per. PERIPATETIC.
Sto. STOIC.
Cyn. CYNIC.
Ital. ITALIC.
Scept. SCEPTIC.
Ep. EPICUREAN.
Eleack Is not contracted.

N B. Several of the PHILOSOPHERS who were cotemporary with the CHRISTIAN FATHERS (many of whom were usually called SOPHISTS) I have placed, for want of room in their proper column, in that of CRITICS, to whom they had a very near relation; and a few among the MATHEMATICIANS; if they ever distinguished themselves in that character, as Proclus and some others.

F signifies CHRISTIAN FATHERS, including those commonly called HERETICS, who will be found in the Chart between those who are usually called orthodox and the Jews.

D Christian DIVINES, arbitrarily distinguished from the Eathers, by being made to commence from the time of Mohammed, and including those called SCHOOLMEN.

Moh. MOHAMMEDAN DOCTORS.
Met. METAPHYSICIANS.
Mor. MORALISTS.
Pol. POLITICAL WRITERS, such as Grotius, Puffendorf, and even Algernon Sydney.

In the third column.

M signifies MATHEMATICIANS, including NATURALISTS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHERS and ASTRONOMERS.

Ph.

Ph. PHYSICIANS.
Chy. CHYMISTS.

In the fourth column.

P signifies a POET.
Pa. PAINTER.
St. STATUARY.
Mu. MUSICIAN.
Pr. PRINTER.
Act. ACTOR.
Eng. ENGRAVER.
Ar. ARCHITECT.

In the fifth column.

Or. signifies an ORATOR.

Cr. CRITIC, including all the Miscellaneous writers of Antiquity, and those who are usually called SOPHISTS.

Bell. Miscellaneous writers in any branch of the BELLES LETTRES among the Moderns.

In the sixth column.

H signifies an HISTORIAN.
Trav. TRAVELLER.
Geo. GEOGRAPHER.
Ch. CHRONOLOGER.
Ant. ANTIQUARY.
L. LAWYER.

In the dates.

d. signifies died.
b. born.
fl. flourished.
af. after.
ab. about.

fl. ab. Considerable uncertainty, answering generally to the dotted, or broken lines in the Chart.

B C.

B C. Before Christ.

Without these letters the date must be understood to refer to the times after Christ.

As an example of one manner in which any names may be inserted in the most crowded places of the Chart, even by persons who chuse to write them in long hand, I have drawn a few lines overlaying one another; a thing which I, at first, scrupulously avoided, being afraid of disfiguring the Chart, but I hope this will not be perceived to be the effect of the few liberties I have taken in this way.

As an example of another manner of inserting more lives, I have marked the age of old Parr by drawing two short strokes through the outermost line of the Chart on the lower side; one in the year 1483, the time of his birth, and the other in 1635, the time of his death, without inserting his name. The same use may be made of any other line running in the same direction, and even of lines representing other lives.

I cannot conclude this advertisement without begging the candor of the peruser for any errors he may possibly discover in these dates. They were most of them necessarily copied from printed or engraved figures in the books on the authority of which I was obliged to depend; and, in all books, errors in figures most easily escape the notice of a corrector of the press. Many errors of this kind I have observed in time, and corrected by an attention to synchronisms in Chronology, but I cannot be sure that I have detected them all. BLAIR's TABLES, though in many respects extremely valuable, have often

missed

miſled me, the figures being often incorrectly engraved. And, what I was leſs aware of, ſome names, without any figures annexed to them, are inſerted in places ſeveral centuries diſtant from the time in which they really lived.

There are many other inlets to error which no perſon can well conceive, who is not acquainted with the particular mechanical methods which muſt be uſed in conſtructing ſuch a Chart as this. I can only ſay that I have guarded every avenue to error as carefully as I could, and that any other perſon who ſhould have thought of the ſame ſcheme, and have undertaken the execution of it, muſt have been liable to the ſame miſtakes, and I think he could not have uſed more precautions in order to prevent them.

If any perſon who takes the trouble to inſpect this Chart ſhould diſcover any miſtakes which have eſcaped me, I ſhould receive the intimation of them very thankfully, and advantage will be taken of it if there ſhould be occaſion for a ſecond impreſſion.

There can be no doubt but that many births and deaths may be aſcertained which are left undetermined here; and though this be a matter of leſs conſequence, yet it is certainly deſirable to make the work as perfect as poſſible even in this reſpect: and the author will be glad of any aſſiſtance in ſupplying the defects, as well as in correcting the errors of the Chart; being fully ſenſible, that it can only be in a courſe of time, and by the aſſiſtance of many perſons that ſuch a work as this can be brought to perfection.

A CATA-

A

TALOGUE

all the NAMES inſerted in the

HART.

BAS fl. 1070 B C
Abbas Shah d. 1628. 70
Abbo d. 1183 D
——— Neuſtriæ fl. 892 P
bot d. 1633. 71 D
dalrahman d. 708
——— d. 987. 85 M
belard d. 1143. 62 D
benezra d. 1174. 75 J
bibalus fl. 1048 B C
bijah d. 955 B C
brabinel d. 1508. 70 J
Abu Bekr d. 634. 63
Abucaras fl. 770 D
Abulfeda d. 1345. 72 Geo.
Abulghazi d. 1663. 59 H
Abul Pharai b. 1226 l. af. 1285 H
Abuſaid d. 1335. 32
Abu Temam d. 843. 41 P

B

C

D

Dexippus fl. 350 B C. Ph
Diaconus P. d. 801 H
Diagoras fl. 412 B C. H P
Dicæarchus fl. 310 B C. H P
Dictys Cretensis fl. ab. 60 H
Dido fl. 883 B C
Didymus of Alex. d. 395, 85 F
——— Scholiast fl. 40 B C. Cr
Digby Kenelm d. 1665. 62 M
Dinarchus d. 294 B C. Or
Dinocrates fl. 300 B C. Ar
Dio Cassius fl. 229 H
Diocles fl. 320 B C. Ph
Diocleſian d. 313. 80
Diodorus fl. 310 B C. H P. Meg
Diodorus Siculus fl. 44 B C. H
Diogenes d. 324 B C 90 H P
——— Laertius d. ab. 122 H
Dion d. 354 B C
—— Prusæus fl. 105 Cr
Dionysius Sen. d. 361 B C 45
——— Junr. d. af. 343 B C
——— Alex. d. ab. 241 B C. M
——— d. 265 F
——— Exiguus fl. 500 L
——— Halicarnass fl. 51 B C. H
——— Heracleotes d. 279 B C. 81 H P
——— the Monk d. 540 M
——— Perigetes fl. 2 B C. P
Diophantus fl. 156 M
Dioscorides fl. 23 B C. Ph
Diotimus d. af. 83 B C. H P. Sto
Dobson d. 1646. 36 Pa

E

F

G

H

Hardwicke d. 1764. 73 L
Harley d. 1724. 63
Harmodius d. 513
Harold of Denm. d. 981
——— of Eng. d. 1066
Haroun al Rashid d. 809. 47
——— of Egypt d. 905
Harpalus fl. 534 B C. M
Harpocratio fl. ab. 3 Cent. Cr.
Harrington d. 1677 Pol.
Harriot d. 1621. 61 M
Hartmannus fl. 870 P
Hartley d. 1757. 52 Mor
Harvey d. 1657. 80 Ph
Hawkwood John d. 1394
Haymo d. 853 D
Hazael d. 852 B C
Hearne John d. 1735. 55 Ant
Hebatilla Abul Haram d. 1164. 10
Hegesias fl. 260 B C. H P
Hegesinus fl. 193 B C. H P. Ac
Hegesippus fl. 140 H
Heliodorus fl. 398 Bel
Helion de Villa Nova d. 1346
Hellanicus d. 411 B C. 85 H
Hellen fl. 1043 B C
Helmondus fl. 1168 H
Helmont, Van, d. 1644. 67 M
Helpidius Rusticus fl. 500 P
Hemoaldus fl. 640 M
Hemskirk d. 1574. Pa
Hengham fl. 1300 L
Hengist d. 487 ab. 69

Hierocles fl. 5 Cent. H P
Higden Ran. d. 1377. H
Hilary d. 372. 89 F
Hildebertus de Lavardino, d. 1132 D
Hillel fl. ab 40 B C. J
—— 2d. fl. 329 J
Hilliard d. 1619. 62 Pa
Himerius fl. 363 Cr
Himilco fl. 397 B C
Hincmarus d. 882 D
Hipparchia fl. 300 B C. H P. Cyn
Hipparchus of Nice. d. ab. 125 B C. M
Hippias d. 490 B C
Hippocrates d. 361 B C 99
Hipponax fl. 538 B C. P
Hiram d. 990 B C
Hirtius d. 43 B C. H
Hiſtiæus d. 498 B C
Hoadley d. 1761. 85 D
Hobbs d. 1679. 91 Mor
Hogarth d. 1764 Pa
Holbein Hans d. 1554. 56 Pa
Hollandus Iſaac fl. 1400 Chy
Hollar d. 1667. 60 Pa
Homberg d. 1715. 63 Chy
Homer fl. 850 B C. P
Honain d. 875 Cr
Honorius d. 424. 39
——— Auguſtodunenſis fl. 1130 D
Hooke d. 1703. 67 M
Hooker d. 1600. 46 D
Horace d. 8 B C 57 P
Hormiſdas 2d d. 309

I

K

L

M

N

O

P

Peurbachius d. 1462. 87 M
Phædo fl. 400 B C. H P. Eleack
Phædrus fl. 4 P
Phalantus fl. 625 B C
Phalaris d 552 B C
Pharamond d. 428
Pherecydes d. 515 B C 85 H P
Phidias d. 432 B C. H
Phidon fl. 585 B C
Philelphus d. 1481. 83 Cr
Philemon d. ab. 274 B C. P
Philetas d. ab. 280 B C. P
Philiſtus d. ab. 356 B C. H
Philip of Maced d. 335 B C 48
—— 2d d. 179 B C
—— the Emp. d. 249
—— of France d. 1108
—— Auguſtus d. 1223. 58
—— the Good of Burgundy d. 1467
—— 2d of Spain d. 1598. 70
Philippicus the Emperor d. 713
—— the General d. 602
Phillippus de Leydis d. 1380 L
Philo Academicus fl. 100 B C. H P
—— Biblius d. 133. 80 Cr
—— Dialecticus d. ab. 260 B C. H P
—— Judæus fl. 39 J
Philochorus d. 222 B C. H
Philolaus fl. 374 B C. H P. Ital
Philopœmen d. 183 B C 70
Philoponus J. fl. 536 Cr

Q

R

S

T

V

W

X

Y

* *Mr.* Horace Walpole, *in his* Anecdotes of Painting in England, *has confounded this artiſt with another of the ſame name, who was projector and builder of the* Eddyſtone *light-houſe, and who was killed by the fall of it.*

Z

A

CATALOGUE

Of all the NAMES in the

CONTINUATION

Of the CHART,

According to the HEBREW CHRONOLOGY.

ADAM d. 3074 BC 930
Seth d. 2962. 912
Enos d. 2864. 905
Canian d. 2769. 910
Mahalaleel d. 2714. 895
Jared d. 2582. 962
Enoch d. 3017. 365
Methuselah d. 2349. 969
Lamech d. 2353. 777
Noah d. 1998. 950
Shem d. 1846. 600
Arphaxad d. 1908. 438
Salah d. 1878. 433
Heber d. 1817. 464
Peleg d. 2008. 239

Reu d. 1978. 239
Serug d. 1955. 230
Nahor d. 2007. 148
Terah d. 1921. 205
Abraham d. 1821. 175
Ishmael d. 1773. 137
Isaac d. 1716. 180
Jacob d. 1689. 147
Levi d. 1619. 137
Joseph d. 1635. 110
Cohath d. 1578. 133
Amram d. 1514. 137
Moses d. 1451. 120
Aaron d. 1452. 121
Joshua d. 1426. 110
Othniel fl. 1405
Ehud d. 1305
Gideon d. 1236
Jephtha fl. 1188
Eli d. 1117. 98.

The Same according to the

SEPTUAGINT

As far as that CHRONOLOGY differs

Any thing considerably from the HEBREW.

NOAH d. 2780 B C. 950
Shem d. 2638. 600
Arphaxad d. 2595. 535
Cainan d. 2533. 460
Salah d. 2403. 460
Heber d. 2329. 404
Peleg d. 2260. 339
Reu d. 2130. 339
Serug d. 2007. 230
Nahor d. 1903. 304.

The Times when the

K I N G S

In those SUCCESSIONS which are noted in the

MARGIN of the CHART

began their Reigns.

The KINGS of JUDAH.

SAUL 1095 B. C.
David 1055
Solomon 1015
Rehoboam 975
Abijah 958
Asa 955
Jehosaphat 914
Joram 889
Ahaziah 885
Athaliah 884
Joash 878
Amaziah 838
Uzziah 809
Jotham 757
Ahaz 741
Hezekiah 726
Menasseh 697
Ammon 642
Josiah 640
Jehoiakim 608.

Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon 604 d. 561.

The KINGS of PERSIA.

CYRUS 559. B C
Cambyses 529
Darius Hystaspis 521
Xerxes 485
Artaxerxes Longimanus
464

s 2d 425 Ochus 358
s Nothus 423 Arses 337
erxes Mnemon 404 Darius Codomannus 335

Alexander the Great, 336 d. 323.

The PTOLEMIES of EGYPT.

OLEMY Lagides Lathyrus 116
323 Alexander 106
lelphus 284 Lathyrus restored 88
etes 246 Alexander 3d 80
ator 221 Dionysius or Auletes 65
anes 204 Dionysius 2d with
netor 180 Cleopatra 51
etes 2d or Physcon Cleopatra 46.
15

IAN EMPERORS, continued in the Eastern Branch.

GUSTUS 31 B C Vespasian 69
iberius 14 af. Christ Titus 79
ila 37 Domitian 81
lius 41 Nerva 96
54 Trajan 98
&c. 68 Adrian 117

Constantine 9th 912
Romanus 2d 959
Nicephorus Phocas 963
John Zimisces 969
Constantine 10th 975
Romanus 2d 1028
Michael 4th 1034
Michael 5th 1041
Constantine 11th 1042
Theodora 1054
Michael 6th 1056
Isaac Comnenus 1057
Constantine 12th 1059.

The Kings of England.

WILLIAM the Conqueror 1066
William Rufus 1087
Henry 1st 1100
Stephen 1135
Henry 2d 1154
Richard 1189
John 1199
Henry 3d 1216
Edward 1st 1272
——— 2d 1307
——— 3d 1327
Richard 2d 1377
Henry 4th 1399
——— 5th 1413
——— 6th 1422
Edward 4th 1461
Edward 5th and Richard 3d 1483
Henry 7th 1485
——— 8th 1509
Edward 6th 1547
Mary 1553
Elizabeth 1558
James 1st 1603
Charles 1st 1625
——— 2d 1660
James 2d 1685
William 3d 1689
Ann 1702
George 1st 1714
——— 2d 1727
——— 3d 1760.

NAMES omitted in the CATALOGUE.

ADADO'DAWLA d. 98 ab. 47
Æneas Gazæus fl. 490 F
Æsopus fl. 50 B C. Act
Acusilaus fl. 550 B C. H
Albani d. 1660. 82 Pa
Almæon fl. 500 B C. H P. Ital
Amir Yahia fl. 1541 H
Anaxarchus fl. 340 B C. H P. Eleat
Aretine, Peter, d. 1556 ab. 65
Aristides of Thebes fl. 340 B C. Pa
Arnobius Junior fl. 460 F
Asclepiodorus fl. 340 B C. Pa
Athenion fl. 300 B C. Pa.
Basnage d. 173. 70 H
Bassano Senior d. 1592. 82 Pa
Boethius, Hector, b. ab. 1470 H
Bossuet d. 1704. 75 H.
Cabot, Sebastian, d. 1557 above 70
Cadmus Milesius fl. 550 B C. H
Cæsalpinus, Andreas, d. 1613. 44 Ph
Capellus d. 1658. 79 D
Cheyne d. 1743 Ph
CHRIST d. 33. 37
Cuspinian d. 1529 L
Cydias fl. 354 B C. Pa.

Decius Mus d. 424 B C
Diogenes Bab. fl. 200 B C. H P. Sto
Dupin d. 1719. 62 H
Eupompus fl. 400 B C. Pa
Falkland Ld. d. 1643
Fresnoy d. 1665. 54 Pa
Frobisher, Martin, d. 1594
Fullo, Petrus, fl. 471 F.
Gaveston, Pierce, d. 1311
Georgione d. 1511. 34 Pa
Germanus, of Paris, d. 579 F
Ghirlandaio d. 1493. 44 Pa
Golius d. 1667. 71 Cr
Gothofredus, Arnold, d. 1714. 48 L.
Hakem, Al, d. 820
Hastings Earl of Pembroke d. 1375
Herring d. 1757 D
Heylin d. 1662. 62 H
Hippasus fl. ab. 500 B C. H P. Ital
Hoffman, John Maurice, d. 1727. 74 Ph
Howard, Charles, d. 1624. 88
——— Thomas, d. 1553. 66
Hudson d. 1719. 57 Cr.
Kaled d. 643
Leofric d. 1057
Ludius fl. o Pa
Matilda d. 1167. 67
Memnon of Rhodes d. 332 B C
Metrocles fl. 300 B C. H P. Cyn
Montford, Simon Senior, d. 1218
Nealces fl. 250. B C. Pa
Owen, John, d. 1683. 66 D
Panænus fl. 446 B C. Pa

Æneas fl. 883 B C
Brennus d. 378 B C
Chicheley d. 1443 D
Gibson d. 1748. 78 D
Iphicrates fl. 386 B C
Longus fl. ab. 550 Cr
Publicola, Valerius, fl. 500 B C
Sherlock d. 1761. 83 D
Vauban d. 1707. 74 Engineer.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

In the DESCRIPTION.

PAGE 10 line 14 for ten read twenty.
—— 21 — 28 — Clarendon read Xenophon

In the CATALOGUE.

BELLINI, Giovanni d. 1511. 90 Pa
Geber fl. ab. 700 M
Kimchi fl. 1200 J
For Vulcastus read Vulcatius.
After Turan Shah dele H.